

THE AMENDMENTS

In the Specification

Please revise Paragraph [0027] as follows.

[0027] The preparation of the pigment-containing microcapsules is disclosed in the co-pending applications, US Serial No. 10/335,210 (WO 03/58335), US Serial No. 10/335,021 10/335,051 (WO 03/57360), US Serial No. 10/632,171, filed July 30, 2003, the contents of all of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

Please revise Paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] Briefly, the pigment-containing microcapsules may be prepared by a microencapsulation process involving the use of a reactive protective colloid (or dispersion agent) to form part of the charged shell of pigment-containing microparticles or microcapsules. In the process, an internal phase dispersion comprising primary pigment particles as described above, a reactive monomer or oligomer and optionally a diluent is emulsified into a continuous phase which comprises a reactive protective colloid and a charge controlling agent (CCA) in a fluorinated solvent or solvent mixture. During the emulsification step, a hard shell is formed around the internal phase particles as a result of the interfacial polymerization/crosslinking between the reactive monomer or oligomer from the internal phase and the reactive protective colloid from the continuous phase. The process allows the pigments to be density matched to the dielectric solvent. In addition, the reactive protective colloid is chemically bonded to the surface of the microcapsules, thus stabilizing the microcapsules and also improving the switching performance and longevity of the display. A reactive CCA to chemically bond the CCA to the particles or microcapsules is also very beneficial to improve the particle size control, dispersion stability and the display longevity. Suitable reactive CCAs and protective colloids or dispersants for the preparation of pigment-containing microparticles or microcapsules are disclosed in the copending applications, US Serial No. 10/335,210 (WO 03/58335) and US Serial No. 10/335,02110/335,051 (WO 03/57360).

Please revise Paragraph [0074] as follows:

[0074] A mixture of sodium dithionite (1.60 g, 9.19 mmol, Fluka) and sodium bicarbonate (0.80 g, 9.52 mmol, Aldrich) was added into a suspension containing the silicon phthalocyanine and SiPc(OSi(CH₃)₂(CH₂)₂(CF₂)₇CF₃)₂ (2.26 g, 1.43 mmol) obtained from the ~~procedure 5.A Preparation 7.A~~ above. To the mixture, 1-iodoperfluorooctane (4.0 g, 7.33 mmol, Lancaster), cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (0.20 g, 0.55 mmol, Aldrich), CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and H₂O (50 mL) were added while stirring vigorously at room temperature. The mixture obtained was kept stirring at room temperature for 18 hours, and then to which H₂O (20 mL) and PFS-2™ (40 mL) were added. The lower organic layer was separated and evaporated to dryness by rotary evaporation (60°C) under pump vacuum (1 Torr). The dark blue oil obtained was chromatographed using PFS-2™ as the eluent through a column (1x10 cm) packed with Al₂O₃ III (neutral, Fisher Scientific). The fractions with the blue product were collected and evaporated to dryness by rotary evaporation (60°C) under vacuum (~5 Torr). A blue solid was obtained (1.41 gm, 30% yield).

Please revise Paragraph [0082] as follows:

[0082] A sealing composition was then overcoated onto the filled microcups using a Universal Blade Applicator and dried at room temperature to form a seamless sealing layer of about 2-3 µm dry thickness with good uniformity. The sealing solution was prepared by mixing 0.48 parts by weight of KFG1901x (from Shell Elastomer LLC), 0.91 parts of KRPG6919 (from Shell Elastomer LLC), and 8.19 parts of KG1650 (From Shell Elastomer LLC) with 79.9 parts of Isopar E (from Exxon Mobil) and 8.88 parts of isopropyl acetate. Then, to the mixture, 0.043 parts of BYK142 and 0.18 parts of SL7500 were added. Resulting solution was mixed by a Silverson mixer at 10500 rpm for 3 min. ~~1.43 parts-Parts~~ of carbon black, VXC72 (from Cabot Corp.), was added to the solution under mixing. Mixing was continued for 45 min at 10500 rpm. Final dispersion was filtrated through 20µm filter and ready for use.